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Baker Botts LLP 2001 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75201			BASS, JON M	
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			3639	

DATE MAILED: 11/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/550,960

Applicant(s)

LEVINE RICHARD

Examiner

Jon Bass

Art Unit

3639

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,6-40,42-78,159 and 161-168 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,6-33,36-40,42-71,74-78,80-97,100-122,125-149,152-159 and 161-168 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 34,35,72,73,98,99,123,124,150 and 151 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Amendment

1. This is response to an amendment filed on August 08, 2005 for patent letter filed on April 17, 2000. In the amendment, claims 1,4,6-40,42-78,80-159,161-168 are pending in this application. Claim 78 has been amended in this application.

Response to Arguments

2. The Examiner note that claims 34-35, 72-73, 98-99, 123-124 and 150-151 are considered allowable once written in independent form. The claims remain rejected until further action is taken.
3. The rejection of 35 U.S.C. 112 has been lifted due to correctness of claim 78. The Examiner has acknowledged after claim 78 has been amended that clarity was heightened.
4. Applicant arguments filed on August 08, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
5. Applicant argues that the prior art by, Kanevsky et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,285,777), fails to teach the inventive concept of "disclosing a first address and a first functional property code" and "to offer any operational associated with determing in the electronic processing environment if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional proper code if the first address is compatible with the associated second address". The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's characterization of the

prior art's inventive concept. Kanevsky teaches, anticipates, discloses in Figure 1 that email addresses of the sender, name post address of the sender are mention in regards to having a first address and a property code. A major key to email is having the ability to store a first address in the database. Once the first point is fixed it can be located by the post office. While dealing on another scale of the email system, an electronic message can be delivered to the functional property code, but if not an error message will appear to allow denial of the electronic message. This is a check system to insure that first address is compatible with the second address.

6. The Examiner notes the analogies that were given in order for a better understanding of how a functional property code functions. However, yet in still, Kanevsky's invention is in direct relation with the pending applications for many other reasons. As side from the stated reasons stated above. Neglected to repeat matter cover within the Office Action, the Examiner would like to note that the rejection remains due to the stated reasons and due to the deeply entailed Office Action remarks. If the applicant feels the necessity to communicate further over this pending application, the Examiner can be reached during the following hours listed below during the specified hours. Therefore any other dependent claims directly following the independent claims are also rejected due to reasoning's stated within the body of the Office Action.
7. Below is a replica of the Office Action generated.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 4, 6-11, 13-17, 19-20, 38-40, 42-49, 51-55, 57-58, 76-78, 80-89, 94, 100-109, 127-136, 154-159, and 161-168, as far as Claim 78 is definite, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kanevsky et al. (US 6,285,777).

As for Claim 1, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:

storing a first address (e-mail address of the sender) and a first functional property code (name, post address of the sender) associated with a first point (a first post office, 14 in Fig. 1);

storing a second functional property code (name, a post address of a recipient), a second address (e-mail address of the recipient) and a third address (the post address of the receiver) associated with a second point (the second post office closest to the recipient);

determining if the first address is compatible with the second address (see col. 2, lines 21-59, col. 4, lines 11-27);

determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Id.);

sending the third address to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (to find the specific post office closest to the recipient); and

routing an object to the second point (the second post office, 24) based on the third address (the post address of the recipient, such that the object must be routed to the post office closest to the recipient).

As for Claim 4: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein routing the object to the second point based on the third address includes associating a label containing the third address with the object (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 6: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (see col. 2, lines 61-62).

As for Claim 7: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address (see Supra columns 2, 4).

As for Claim 8: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 9: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (a big corporation recipient MUST include the mail-room address (pseudo-address, not actual address for each recipient) for the internal distribution).

As for Claim 10: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point includes an origin point (see Supra columns).

As for Claim 11: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Id.).

As for Claim 13: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the database is remote from the first point (see the database server 38 in Fig. 1).

As for Claim 14: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the database includes a processor and a memory (see Id.).

As for Claim 15: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the second address (the e-mail header of the first address MUST match that of the second address to be routed).

As for Claim 16: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches part of the second address (see Id.).

As for Claim 17: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (the names or postal addresses sender/receiver MUST be matched so as to route the object).

As for Claim 19: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point is operable to modify the first functional property code before sending the first functional property code to the database (see Supra column 2).

As for Claim 20: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the modifying includes substituting another code for the first code (see Supra col. 2).

As for Claim 38: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 39, Kanevsky et al. discloses a system comprising:

a first point (the first post office, 14) operable to obtain and send a first address (e-mail address of a sender and a first functional property code (name, postal address, etc.);

a processor coupled to the first point, the processor programmed to:

store a second functional property code in database, a second address and a third address associated with the second point (see Supra Claim 1);

receive from the database (38) the first address and the first functional property code;

determine if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Supra Claim 1);

determine if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Supra Fig. and columns); and

send the third address (the postal address of the recipient) to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (to find the specific post office closest to the recipient).

As for Claim 40: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system including routing an object to the second point (destination) based on the third address (forwarding address).

As for Claim 42: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein a label containing the third address is associated with an object and is used to facilitate routing the object to the second point (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 43: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system including retrieving an object from the second point based on the third address (the recipient comes to the second post office to retrieve the object).

As for Claim 44: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (see Supra columns).

As for Claim 45: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address (see Id.).

As for Claim 46: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 47: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (a big corporation recipient MUST include the mail-room address (pseudo-address, not actual address for each recipient) for the internal distribution).

As for Claim 48: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first point includes an origin point (see Supra Fig. 1).

As for Claim 49: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Id.).

As for Claim 51: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the database is remote from the first point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 52: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the database includes a processor and a memory (see Id.).

As for Claim 53: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (the e-mail header of the first address MUST match that of the second address to be routed).

As for Claim 57: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first point is operable to modify the first functional property code before sending the first functional property code to the database (see Supra Claim 19).

As for Claim 58: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the modifying includes substituting another code for the first code (see Supra Claim 20).

As for Claim 76: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 77, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:

obtaining a first address and a first functional property code associated with a first point (see Supra Claim 1);

communicating the first address and the first code (see Id.);

determining a second address (the postal address of the recipient) associated with a second point based on the first address and the first functional property code (see Supra col. 2 for

determining which post office is closest to the recipient based on the first address and the first property code);

receiving the second address at the first point (to enable the first post office to route the object to the second point); and

facilitating routing an object from a location to a destination based at least one the second address (see Id.).

As for Claim 78: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including routing an object to the second point (destination) based on the second address (the postal address of the recipient).

As for Claim 80: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein facilitating routing includes associating a label containing the second address with the object (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 81: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method wherein facilitating routing includes selecting a network node to which to route the object (each post office delivery carrier inherently must select the best delivery network node to route the object).

As for Claim 82: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including facilitating retrieval of the object from the second point based on the second address (see Supra Claim 43).

As for Claim 83: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein obtaining a first address and a first functional property code includes detecting signals from a keyboard that designates

the first address and the first functional property code (see Fig. 1 for the computer system that MUST show the connection between the sender's computer and the first post office).

As for Claim 84: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein detecting signals includes detecting signals indicating the selection of the first address and the first functional property code in a display menu (see Fig. 1 for the computer system that MUST include Graphic User Interface to facilitate the interface between the sender and the communication system).

As for Claim 85: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address and the first functional property code are displayed in a GUI (see Id.).

As for Claim 86: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (see col. 2, lines 61-62).

As for Claim 87: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a pseudo-address (a big corporation recipient MUST include the mail-room address (pseudo-address, not actual address for each recipient) for the internal distribution).

As for Claim 88: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point includes an origin point (see Supra columns).

As for Claim 89: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Id.).

As for Claim 94: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein obtaining a first address and a first code includes generating the code based on automated optical recognition the object (see Supra col. 2 for the OCR).

As for Claim 100: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network.

As for Claim 101, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:

receiving and storing a first address and a first functional property code associated with a first point (see Supra Claim 1);

storing a second functional property code, a second address and a third address associated with a second point (see Id.);

determining if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Id.);

determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Supra Claim 1); and

generating the third address (the postal address of the recipient) to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (see Id.).

As for Claim 102: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method wherein the second address includes a partial address (see Supra Claim 6).

As for Claim 103: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method wherein the second address matches the third address (see Supra Claim 7).

As for Claim 104: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 105 Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (see Supra Claim 9).

As for Claim 106: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 107: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the second address (see Supra Claim 15).

As for Claim 108: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the part of second address (see Supra Claim 16).

As for Claim 109: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (see Supra Claim 17).

As for Claim 117: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the database stores a second code, a second address and a third address for each of the second points.

As for Claim 118: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein determining the compatibility includes determining if the first address is compatible with any of the second address.

As for Claim 127: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 128, Kanevsky et al. discloses a system comprising:

a first point (14) operable to obtain and send a first address and a first functional property code (see Fig. 1 and Supra Claim 39);

a processor coupled to the first point, the processor programmed to:
store a second functional property code in database, a second address and a third address
associated with a second point (24) (see Fig. 1 and Supra Claim 39);
receive from the database (38) the first address and the first functional property code;
determine if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Id.);
determine if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional
property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Supra Fig. 1 and columns);
and
generate the third address to the first point if the first functional property code is
compatible with the second one (see Supra Claim 39).

As for Claim 129: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address
includes a partial postal address (see Supra Claim 6).

As for Claim 130: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address is
compatible with the third address (see Supra Claim 7).

As for Claim 131: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address includes
part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 132: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the third address
includes a pseudo-address (see Supra Claim 9).

As for Claim 133: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second point
includes the destination point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 134: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the second address (the e-mail header of the first address MUST match that of the second address to be routed).

As for Claim 135: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches part of the second address (see Supra Claim 16).

As for Claim 136: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (see Supra Claim 17).

As for Claim 154: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network.

As for Claim 155, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:

obtaining a first address and a stored code associated with a first point (see Fig. 1 and Supra Claim 1);

determining whether to use the stored code or an alternative code as a first code based on whether a user provides the alternative code (the sender MUST provide the alternative address to route the object to the alternative destination. If not, use the stored code));

storing a second functional property code, a second address and a third address associated with a second point (see Supra Claim 1);

determining if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Id.);

determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Supra Fig. 1 and columns);
and

sending the third address to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (see Supra Claim 1).

As for Claim 156: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the stored code includes a default property code associated with the first point (see Supra Claim 1).

As for Claim 157: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein obtaining the first address and the stored code includes: receiving the first address from the user; and accessing the stored code from a memory (see Supra Claim 1).

As for Claim 158: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein determining whether to use the stored code or the alternative code is based on whether a prefix is provided for the first address, and wherein the alternative code includes prefix (see Supra col. 2, lines 61-63 for the prefix).

As for Claim 159: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including routing an object to the second point (the second post office, 24) based on the third address (the postal address of the recipient).

As for Claim 161: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein routing includes associating a label containing the second address with the object (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 162: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including retrieving an object from the second point based on the third address (see Supra Claim 43).

As for Claim 163: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (see Supra Claim 6).

As for Claim 164: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address (see Supra Claim 7).

As for Claim 165: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 166: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (see Supra Claim 9).

As for Claim 167: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point includes an origin point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 168: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Id.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8) Claims 18, 21-22, 50, 56, 59-60, 90-93, 95-96, 110-111, and 137-138 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky et al. in view of Reilly (US 6,427,164).

As for Claims 21-22, 59-60, 95-96, 110-111, and 137-138, the invention of Kanevsky et al. discloses the invention as recited above, but does not expressly disclose the invention including:

 sending a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address or functional property code.

Reilly teaches, for a system and method for automatic notification, that the systems and method send a no match code from the database to the origin point if the destination information is not compatible with the stored data in the database (see col. 7, lines 27-67).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kanevsky et al. such that the system sends a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address of functional property code, as taught by Reilly, for the purpose of providing the sender with “non-delivery report”, which indicates that the address is invalid.

As for Claims 18, 50, 56, 90-93, the invention of Kanevsky et al. further discloses the invention as recited earlier, but does not specifically disclose the invention including the database being located with the first point.

Reilly teaches, for a computer networking system, that the system includes the database being located with the local computer system (see Figs. 1-2).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Kanevsky et al. such that the database is located with the first point (local, not remote), as taught by Reilly, for the purpose of providing the first point with a medium storage device that typically contains programs and data.

Claims 23-24, 28-29, 31-32, 36-37, 61-62, 64-67, 69-70, 72-75, 97-99, 112-113, 117-118, 120-121, 123-126, 139-140, 142-145, 147-148, and 150-153 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky et al. in view of Fuisz (US 6,389,455).

As for Claims 23-24, 28-29, 31-32, 36-37, 61-62, 64-67, 69-70, 74-75, 97, 112-113, 117-118, 120-121, 125-126, 139-140, 142-145, 147-148, and 152-153, Kanevsky et al. discloses the invention as recited earlier, but does not expressly disclose the invention including:

the first or second address having multiple addresses (or functional property codes); and
the database storing a second functional property code, a second address, and a third address for each of a plurality of second points.

Fuisz is cited to show a system and method for routing an incoming mail to an account that includes MULTIPLE e-mail addresses, new e-mail peripherals and other e-mail services.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kanevsky et al. such that the first or second address would have multiple addresses or functional property codes (which is associated with the address), as taught by Fuisz, for the purpose of providing the users with an option that the users

would use their Primary account or address as their permanent e-mail address, while retaining the flexibility to change their Secondary accounts or address in connection with changes in occupation-related e-mail address, a switch to a new e-mail provider, and the use of new e-mail peripherals.

Claims 25-27, 30, 33, 63, 68, 71, 114-116, 119, 122, 141, 146, 149, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanvesky et al. and Fuisz, and further in view of Reilly.

The modified invention of Kanevsky et al. discloses the invention as recited above, but does not expressly disclose the invention including:

sending a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address or functional property code.

Reilly teaches, for a system and method for automatic notification, that the systems and method send a no match code from the database to the origin point if the destination information is not compatible with the stored data in the database (see col. 7, lines 27-67).

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to change the modified invention of Kanevsky et al. such that the system sends a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address of functional property code, as taught by Reilly, for the purpose of providing the sender with "non-delivery report", which indicates that the address is invalid.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 34-35, 72-73, 98-99, 123-124 and 150-151 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any concerns in regard to this communication, the examiner **Jon Bass** can be reached at **(571) 272-6905** between the hours of **9-6pm Monday through Friday**. The fax number for the establishment where the application is being process is **(571) 273-8300**.

If an attempt to reach the examiner is unsuccessful for any reason, the examiner's immediate supervisor, **John Hayes** can be reached at **(571) 272-6708**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained

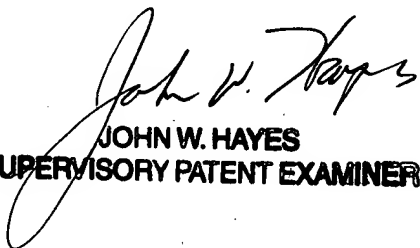
from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see [http:// pair-direct.uspto.gov](http://pair-direct.uspto.gov). Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-271-9197 (toll free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

C/O Technology Center 3600

Washington, D.C. 20231



JOHN W. HAYES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER